ISI and the movements are suspected to have been watched by Pakistan from across the border;

(b) if so, whether any investigation into the lapses in the security has been made by Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government against those identified for the leakage of the defence papers and responsible for security lapses?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Except some unconfirmed media reports, no authentic information of leakage of important papers relating to military exercises in the Western Sector to the ISI has come to the notice of the Government in the recent past.

(b) to (d) On receipt of specific reports in respect of leakage of classified information, enquiries/investigations are immediately conducted and appropriate actions are taken based on the findings of such enquiry/investigation. Adequate security measures and guidelines exist for safeguarding and handling of exercise papers. Security procedures are reviewed from time to time.

Financial Assistance for Construction of By-Passes in Gujarat

*109. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat seeking financial assistance for the construction of by-passes during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when Government are likely to allocate the required funds?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) Financial assistance is given for State roads under the Scheme for roads of Economic & Inter State Importance. No proposals for by-passes have been received from the Government of Gujarat under this Schemes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Long-term Policy for Flood Control

*110. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI:
SHRI SANJAY DALMIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated flood-prone areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government are considering for creation of any long-term policy to fight the annual menace of devastating floods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESWEAR MISHRA): (a) The Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1980) had estimated the flood prone area of the country as 40 million ha. which included 10 million ha. of areas protected from floods at that time, with break up as given in the enclosed statement. (*See* below)

(b) and (c) Government of India had constituted the Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) in 1976 to evolve a comprehensive approach to the problem of flood in the country. The report of the Ayog (1980) contains 207 recommendations which have been sent to the State Governments for implementation.

Two Committees headed by Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India, constituted in 1987, observed that absolute flood control and protection of all flood prone areas for all magnitudes of floods is not possible and hence flood management measures through a combination of structural and non structural measures would be the most practicable way. The recommendations of the Committees have been sent to the State Governments for implementation. The Central Government is operating flood forecasting service on Inter-state river basins.

Statement

Area Liable to Floods in the Country

(Area in lakh ha.)

Sl. No.	State	Area liable to floods	Sl. No.	State	Area liable to floods
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.9	12.	Manipur	0.8
2.	Assam	31.5	13.	Meghalaya	0.2
3.	Bihar	42.6	14.	Orissa	14.0
4.	Gujarat	13.9	15.	Punjab	37.0
5.	Haryana	23.5	16.	Rajasthan	32.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.4	17.	Tamilnadu	4.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	18.	Tripura	3.3
8.	Karnataka	0.2	19.	Uttar Pradesh	73.36
9.	Kerala	8.7	20.	West Bengal	26.5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.6	21.	Delhi	0.5
11.	Maharashtra	2.3	22.	Pondicherry	0.1
				TOTAL	335.16

(Say 34 Million ha.).

Flood prone area as per data from States for period 1953—78	34 Million ha.
Area protected till then (1978)	10 Million ha.
Total	44 Million ha.
Area flooded due to failure of protection works which might have been added in the reported flooded area (assumed)	(-) 4 Million ha.
Total Flood Prone area in the country	40 Million ha.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टाइपराइटरों एवं कम्प्यूटरों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

111. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:**
श्री नागमणि:

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इलेक्ट्रौनिक टाइपराइटरों एवं कम्प्यूटरों में हिन्दी की उपेक्षा हो रही है और भारत में अंग्रेजी को ही प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है तथा हिन्दी की अपेक्षा अंग्रेजी में अधिक कार्य किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी के की-बोर्ड्स में जान-बूझकर अनेक परिवर्तन किए जा रहे हैं ताकि इन क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी का विकास नहीं हो सके?

गृह मंत्री (श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त): (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों में इलैक्ट्रानिक टाईपराइटरों कम्प्यूटरों पर हिन्दी का प्रयोग निरन्तर बढ़ रहा है। सरकार की नीति प्रेरणा और प्रोत्साहन से राजभाषा हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने की रही है। अतः कंप्यूटर पर हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन भत्ता दिए जाने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

(ग) जी नहीं। सभी द्विभाषी इलैक्ट्रानिक टाईपराइटरों पर हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी मैनुअल टाईपराइटरों के ही "की-बोर्ड" हैं। अतः ऐसे टाईपराइटरों में "की-बोर्ड" संबंधी कोई समस्या नहीं है। कंप्यूटरों में प्रयोग में लाए जाने वाले लगभग सभी द्विभाषी शब्द-संसाधक पैकेजों में हिन्दी मैनुअल टाइपराइटर के "की-बोर्ड" की सुविधा उपलब्ध है। कंप्यूटर पर "जिस्ट" तकनीक से हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिए स्वराधारित (फोनेटिक) "की-बोर्ड" उपलब्ध है। हिन्दी मैनुअल टाइपराइटर "की-बोर्ड" के अतिरिक्त, स्वराधारित "की-बोर्ड" की सुविधा कुछ लोकप्रिय द्विभाषी शब्द-संसाधक पैकेजों में भी उपलब्ध है। स्वराधारित "की-बोर्ड" पर काम करना बहुत आसान है। अधिक से अधिक एक सप्ताह के प्रशिक्षण से